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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

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No Season ticket will be issued until
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.



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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong April 1, 1918.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

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PEACE TERMS.

**CENTRAL POWERS COM-
MUNICATE THEIR
TERMS.**

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.

The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that
Count Julius Andrássy has announced
that the Peace terms of the Central
Powers have been communicated to
President Wilson.

THE PEACE DREAM.

GERMAN COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

"The Peace Dream is over for
the present" is the keynote of the
German comment on the "Allies"
Reply to the German suggestion.

The papers complain of the "Allies"
brutal rejection of Germany's efforts
towards peace, and then make
blood-curdling threats of what will
happen in the Spring.

The Lokalanzeiger, the organ of
the German Foreign Office, says:
"The shallowness, levity and
mendacity of the Allies contrast so
strongly with what must follow that
it is difficult to explain how ten
serious men were able to sign such
a document unblushingly."

The reactionary Tagliche Rund-
schau goes further and says: "Woe
to the Heads of the States who will
have to answer for the useless blood-
shed."

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.

The German National Liberal
organs profess to regret the Entente's
rejection of the Peace offer.

The Junker newspapers demand
renewed "frightfulness."

**CONFERENCE OF PARLIAMENTARY
PRESIDENTS AT BERLIN.**

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents
of the Parliaments of enemy countries
will attend a conference in Berlin on
January 19th.

CONDITIONS AT KIEL.

FREQUENT DISTURBANCES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.

The Telegraf has interviewed a
neutral of long residence in Kiel who
says that owing to great scarcity of
foodstuffs there are frequent distur-
bances and dissatisfied workmen are
sent to the front. The submarine losses
have been enormous.

**GERMANY'S ROBBERY OF
BELGIUM.**

**STATEMENT BY FIELD-MARSHAL
LORD FRENCH.**

DANGER TO SMALL NEUTRALS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lord French, interviewed by the
Correspondent of the Chicago Daily
News, expressed the opinion that
there was a danger of Germany over-
running the small neutral States
adjacent to her.

The Field-Marshal estimated that
the direct cost to the Allies of feed-
ing Belgium had been £22,000,000
sterling; the indirect cost had been
far greater. Germany had robbed
Belgium of £125,000,000. He point-
ed out that the strictly military
interests of the Allies had been best
served by the blockade of Belgium,
which, moreover, The Hague Con-
vention permitted.

**THE FIGHTING IN S.E.
EUROPE.**

MISLEADING ENEMY REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is evident from a Russian com-
munique that the German claim to
have thrown back the Allies to Braila
bridgehead is inaccurate. The com-
posite Danube Army during the later
phases of the campaign has lagged
behind General Falkenhayn's Army
and the Russians have always been
able to deal with it.

The facts are that the Russians,
in order to preserve an even front
with the retreating Army further
west, voluntarily retired under cover
of night to strong positions at the
bridgehead. This movement was
effected without pressure from the
enemy.

The Germans also alleged that the
bridgehead, which is from ten to
twenty miles from the port itself,
was being continually attacked.
They are silent on the subject to-day
because they have met with a
reverse. They struck the middle of
the line but were flung back in dis-
order. The enemy's lines are now
twelve miles from Braila.

ENEMY REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A German official report, received
by wireless, says:

The Archduke Josef repulsed with
heavy losses strong attacks against
Mount Fulucaanu and stormed
several hills between Susita Valley
and Putna Valley; repulsed Russo-
Rumanian counter-attacks and occu-
pied Barsesti and Topesci after a
battle.

General Mackensen, further, pro-
gressing, stormed three positions in
the Focsani region and pushed back
the Russians in Dobrudja, despite
stubborn resistance.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A Russian official report, received
by wireless, says:

The enemy in the Zalogev region
entered a trench but was ejected.

The enemy on the Moldavian
frontier twice took the offensive from
Kotumba to the Sulcha River Valley.
They were everywhere repulsed. We
here regained a portion of the
trenches on the height.

The Rumanians are conducting
attacks north of the Kuzin River.

The Rumanians drove back the
enemy eastward of Sopchan on the
upper Suchiza River. Cavalry pur-
sued the enemy who, being rein-
forced, pressed back the Rumanians
to their former positions.

A Russian rifle regiment took by
assault the village of Gulanka,
south-west of Rimnik River, captur-
ing 213 prisoners, five cannon and
eight machine-guns. We also cap-
tured two adjacent villages.

BULGARIA'S WORK CONCLUDED.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3.

A message from Sofia states that
the Premier in the Sobranje (Parlia-
ment) declared that Bulgaria's work
had been successfully concluded.

He replied to criticisms, and stated
that the Bulgarians were crossing
the Danube. All Austrians and
Germans in Bulgaria were subject
to the Bulgarian Chief Command.

NOTORIOUS RUSSIAN MONK DEAD.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.

The body of the notorious monk
Rasputin has been found on the bank
of the Neva.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the Office of Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, (Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY the fifth day of January, 1917 at 12 o'clock noon when the following Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the fifteenth day of December, 1916 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

- (1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four million dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares of \$10 (Ten dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three million dollars) divided into 600,000 (Six hundred thousand) shares of \$5 (Five dollars) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two dollars and fifty cents) per share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said shares from \$10 (Ten dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven dollars and fifty cents).
- (2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1916.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIK)
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THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWI HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either in bulk or in bags) and are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

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Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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"CHINA MAIL"

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OF THE WEEK.

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INTIMATIONS

APOLOGY.

WE, Messrs. LONG HING & Co. Photographic Goods Dealers, 17 Queen's Road Central, PUBLICLY APOLOGISE FOR THE INSULTING CONDUCT shown towards two European Ladies in our shop at 5.15 P.M. on TUESDAY, January 2nd, 1917.

LONG HING & Co.

Dated January 2nd, 1917.

We consent to the publication of this Apology in three consecutive issues of the European Newspapers.

LONG HING & Co.

Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1917.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. GEORGE PHILIP LAMBERT has been admitted a Partner in this Firm, the Business of which will henceforth be carried on at the same address under the style of WORCESTER & LAMBERT.

W. G. WORCESTER & Co.

6, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

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Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
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GRAFONOLA

WILL COMPLETE

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DURING THE

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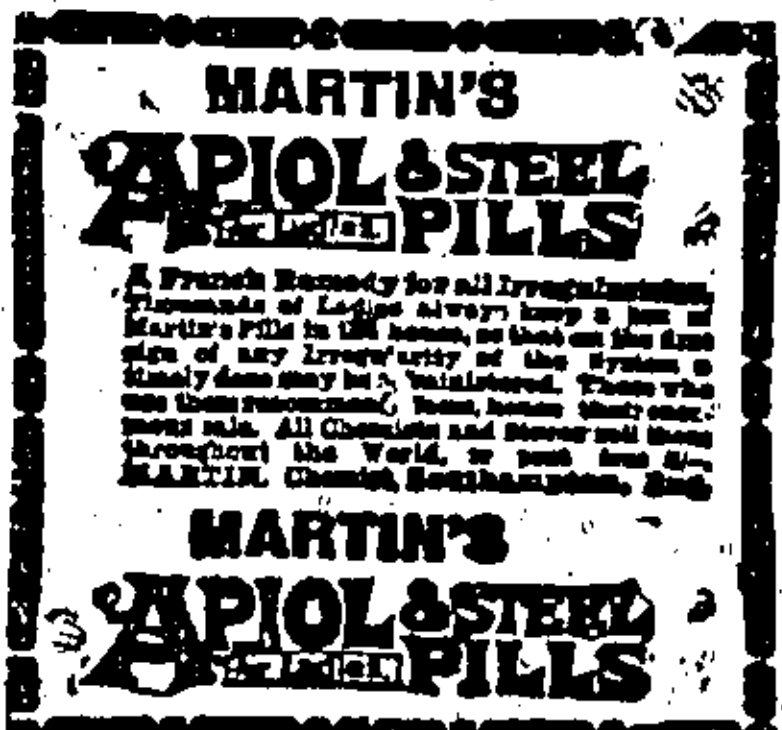
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COUGH LOZENGES
Cure the worst Cough



LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in Mathematics, has been Teacher to Europeans in the Colony for 20 years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 10, Wellington Street, second floor.

[1351]

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SANTAL
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Physicians recommend them
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which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

A COMPROMISE PEACE.

Whenever we are tempted, by the best or the worst in ourselves, to ask why all the slaughter and waste of this war should not now be ended with a compromise peace, the Germans themselves give us the answer. They, at least, are always true to themselves. By their fruits we may know them, by their actions, not by their words. There are Germans who speak of the war as if they were kindly neutrals who wished well to all the world. They give us obvious reasons why we should make peace, and forget what we have done in the heat of the moment. The Crown Prince himself has spoken thus; but behind his words, and the words of all of them, is the assumption that we have fallen out like foolish children and that, if only we all see what tools we have been, we shall kiss and be friends again. That, too, is what the pacifists tell us. But is always happens that these words are refuted by some new action of the Germans; for there is a German logic, the logic not of words, but of the whole German state of mind, which expresses itself inexorably, and as if by a process of nature in the acts of the German Government. No doubt that Government now desires peace; but the means by which it seeks peace are the same as those by which it once sought a crushing victory. What needs to be changed is the German mind. The new enslavement of the Belgians proves to us that it is not changed, that the German logic is still working just as it worked when Germany resolved to make war, when she violated the neutrality of Belgium, and when she surprised the world with her first atrocities. But Germany is not yet in the position of the woman who was taken in adultery. She is not a prisoner in the dock pleading in mitigation of sentence. She is proceeding still from crime to crime, saying that she has a right to commit them all, and meaning, if she can, to profit by them all. It is true that we are not unkind; but if we saw a policeman struggling with a man who was trying to murder his wife, we should not let the policeman because he had no right to interfere because he was not so kind to his own wife as he might be. Sin in one man may be a mere weakness, the yielding to a sudden temptation; in another it may be the logical result of his whole theory and way of life. There is the difference between Germany and other nations. Germany has a logic wanting to other nations; but it is an evil logic based upon an evil theory. We may sometimes act as she does, but our whole will is not then behind our actions, and for that reason we are not as consistent as she is. Her present power comes from the fact that her whole will is behind all her actions; and they are evil because they are based upon an evil theory. We are imperfect because we are human. She is trying to be perfect in inhumanity, and that is her peculiar sin. That also is the reason why we cannot be content with a compromise peace. Germany says that she is a law to herself; and if there were a compromise peace she would remain a law to herself. She would not have got all she wanted by the war; she would have found that the Powers opposed to her were stronger than she had thought; but she would treat with them as an equal with equals. She would make no atonement for the evil she had done. She would be to herself a civil litigant, impoverished by a costly and inconclusive suit, not a criminal tried and sentenced. But who are we, if we are asked, that we should be her judges? Who is any man that he should be a judge? And yet judges are needed, though they may have all the imperfections of humanity upon them, so that our society may not dissolve in the barbarism of blood feuds. If one tradesman, in the effort to destroy the competition of another, tried to burn down his shop, and if he had to desist from that effort when he had only done, and suffered, some damage, we should not tell the injured tradesman that he ought to come to terms, that he himself had provoked the outrage by his rivalry, and that he must cease from all trade competition and practise communism before he has a right to complain. We should say that he, and society, had a right to justice, although this is an imperfect world; and that, if justice were not done, it would be a much more imperfect world. What Germany seeks is a peace in which she shall not suffer for her crimes. In such a peace there would be no justice, and no hope of future justice, but merely a world of unsatisfied blood feuds. What she desires is a Central European State made up of a number of different races and nations all under the German rule. They will be the better for this rule, she thinks, because she will give them her Kultur; but they must submit to it; whether they will or not. This aim of hers was not plain before the war, because she ruled few peoples that were not German; but her central European plan makes it plain. Why is this Central Power to be established except that Germany may be strong at the expense of those who are not Germans? Her idea is a great Empire ruled by Germans and improved by German organisation, with a ring of outer States becoming more and more impotent against the growing German power. To Germany victory in war is the ultimate test of all superiority; and the whole German conduct is logically based on this belief. It does not matter what individual Germans may say. The German people have surrendered their will to the German Government, and they have done so because they believe that they will achieve victory by this surrender. Their Government will seem good to them if they win, and bad if they are defeated. And meanwhile it is acting on the belief that a nation may do anything to win victory or escape defeat. The Belgians have no rights whatever; they are to be slaughtered so long as they resist and enslaved when they can resist no more. Does anyone believe that a nation which acts thus in war would act differently in a peace of its own making? Then it would not slaughter subject peoples if it could use them; even a slave-owner does not slaughter his slaves unless he is mad. But it would use them for its own purposes and without a thought of their right to live their own lives. If they admired German Kultur they might share it, no doubt, but they would not be allowed to call their souls their own. Now we see the truth of the old saying: That there is no sin like the sin of pride. To the sinner it seems a virtue and transforms all his consequent sins into virtues. It has a deadly logic of its own that other sins lack; and there is no way to cure it except by abasing it.—Literary Supplement "The Times."

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plenty of it—in his body.
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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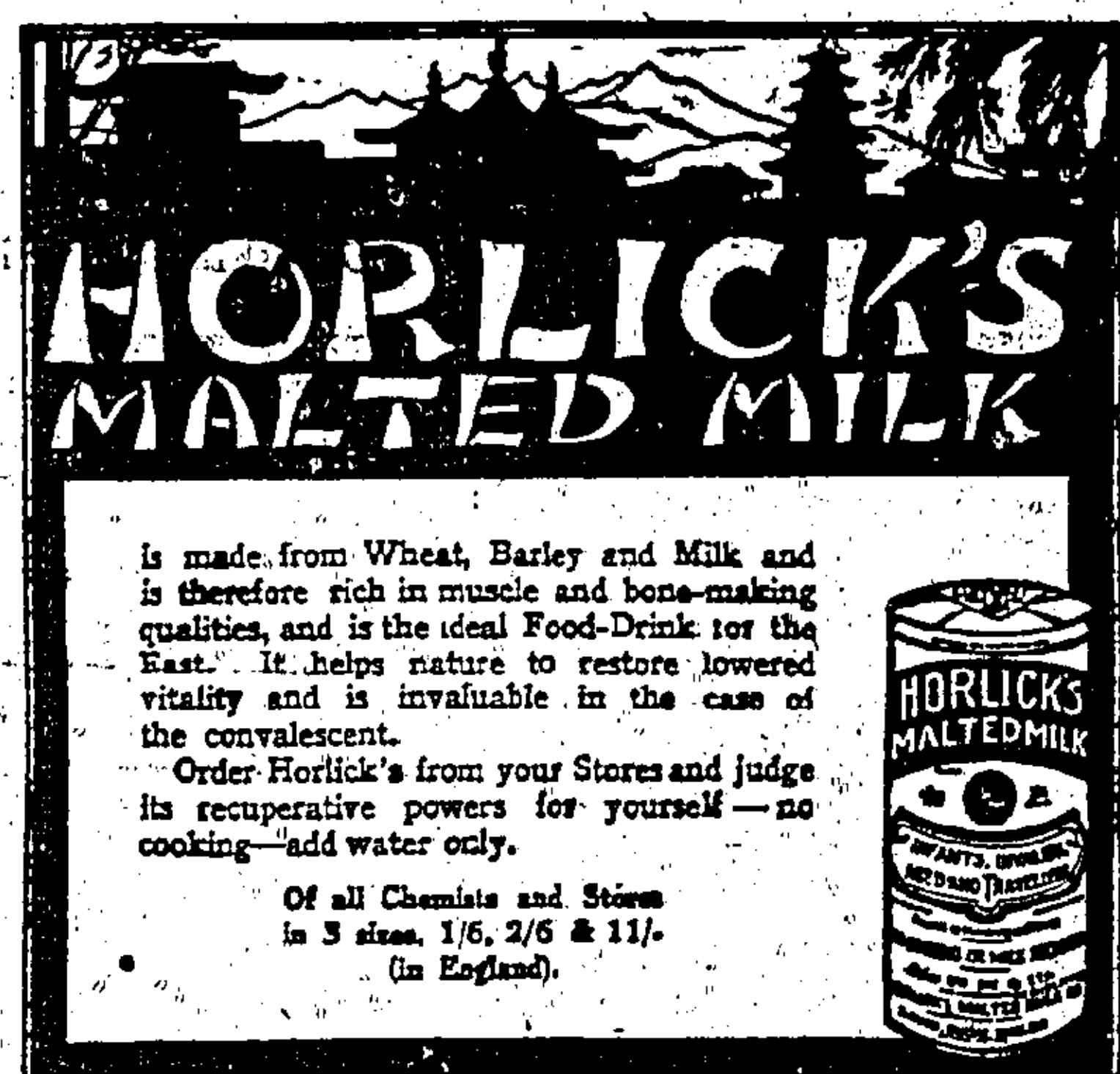
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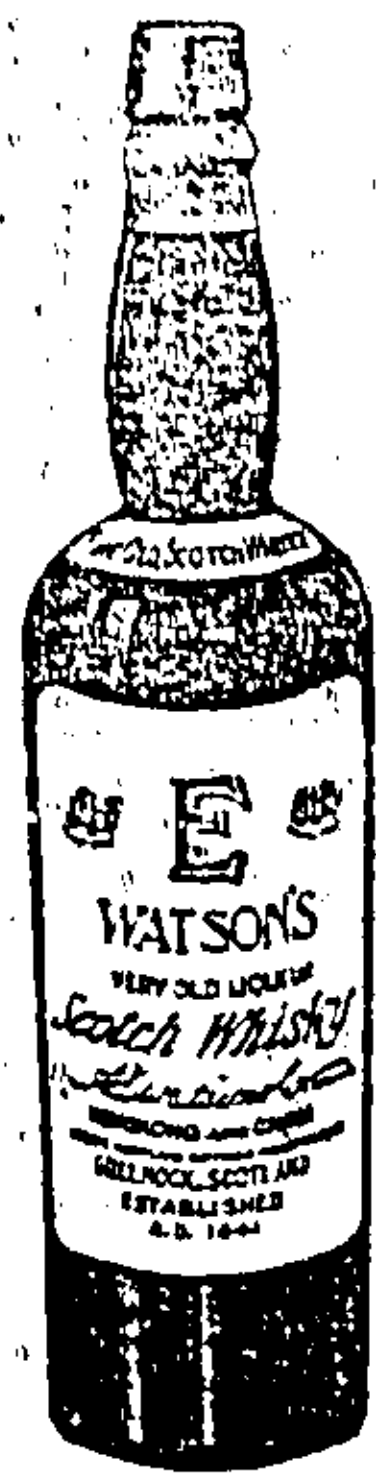
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NO. 2 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 3 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 4 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 5 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 6 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 7 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 8 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 9 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 10 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 11 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 12 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
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NO. 14 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 15 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 16 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
NO. 17 DOCK	250'	100'	15'	10'	10'
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To-day's Advertisements

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER is required by the University of Hongkong, to act as workshop instructor and foreman in the University workshops and engine rooms. Commencing Salary \$250 and quarters.

Applications to be made in writing to Professor Middleton Smith, The University, Hongkong, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong Jan. 4, 1917. 1392

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY.

the 9th January, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of the House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

Consisting of: Trunks, extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, etc., Sundry Electric Plated Ware.

Plans by Challen and Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps and Stoves (New), Blackwood and Teakwood Furniture, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks, etc., etc.

Great Bicycle (new), Tennis Poles and Nettings, etc., etc., Brass Finger Bowls, Child's Cots, Parambulator, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917. 1394

THE DIARY.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Noon.—Green Island Cement Co.'s Extraordinary Meeting.

3 p.m.—Auction of a quantity of Sulphur at Water Police Coal Yard, Kowloon.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.
11 a.m.—H.K.C. Club v. Civil Service on C.S. ground.
4 p.m.—Football—H.K. Football Club v. A.S.L.L.
9 p.m.—Police Reserve Assault at Arms in Theatre Royal.

SUNDAY, Jan. 7:—
2.15 p.m.—Rifle Shooting Match between H.K.V.C. and H.K. V.R. at Kowloon.

MONDAY, Jan. 8:—
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at E.W.D.
3.45 p.m.—Full moon.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17:—
Diocesan School Prize Giving.
Noon.—Presentation of Prizes by Lady May at Bellios Public School.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20:—
Noon.—Auction of R.O. "Kung Ting" at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton's.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23:—
Chinese New Year.
General Holiday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25:—
Burns' Night.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27:—
Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Shanghai St. Andrew's collection on 'St. Andrew's Day for the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society, resulted in the sum of £1,300 being sent home.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 23rd December, 1916, amounted to 65,284 tons and the sales during the period, to 59,768 tons.

The employment of police dogs for the discovery of theft by the police here, says a Peking contemporary, has resulted in a great success. The first time the police put the trained dogs on the job was in connection with the loss of a valise by a certain Mr. Wang in the West City some days ago. The dogs traced the track to a servant of Mr. Wang. The former had already fled to Tientsin, but through the efforts of the police, both man and the stolen property were seized in the port.

Doing ten three-minute rounds against various boxers—Richards, Davis, Heath and Smith—Corph Scott last night showed quite capable form for his 15 two-minute round contest with Stapleton for the heavy-weight championship of the Colony at the Theatre Royal next Saturday. Davis, who is to box Pepsin—the holder of the Lonsdale Police Shield—is training hard and with a little more practice will give Pepsin a severe shock.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

At Kiangwan last week a match for \$1,000 a side was run off over the Derby distance between Mr. K. K. Chang's Modernism, ridden by Mr. John Johnstone, and Mr. Eric Moller's Fairlight, ridden by the owner. Mr. Johnstone proved a fairly easy winner, his time being 3min. 20.2-sec.

According to a War Office advertisement, Lieut. Duffy, who is not more than 22 years of age, was in the Shanghai office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and left there to volunteer in the latter part of 1915.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

TOD-SACHSE.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon of Mr. P. Tod, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Tod of Shanghai, and Miss Freda Nancy Lennox, younger daughter of the late Mr. George Sachse and Mrs. Sachse, Hongkong. Those present included a large representation of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., where the bridegroom is employed. Mr. L. N. Leefe, Mr. B. F. Beith, Mr. C. W. Beswick, were among those who attended. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Copley Moyle, M.A.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. John Robertson (brother-in-law), wore white tulle with veil and orange blossom and an old lace cape which had been the property of her great-grandmother. Mrs. John Robertson, sister of the bride, was the matron of honour and wore blue tulle and a black velvet picture hat. The best man was Mr. Alan Stewart, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. The bride's mother was gown in blue and black striped satin with black velvet hat and sables. Mrs. Harry Tod, the bridegroom's mother, wore lavender satin with black velvet hat and carried a bouquet of violets. Mr. Denman Fuller played the wedding music. A reception was afterwards held at Kingsclere, the residence of Mrs. Sachse, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Tod left on their honeymoon, which is being spent at Taipei.

DO YOU COUGH?

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUMMARY COURT ACTION.

DISPUTED QUESTION AS TO PARTNERSHIP.

In the Summary Court this morning the San Yick firm, 158 Des Voeux Road Central, teakwood dealers, sued Leung Lin, for \$221.24 being the balance of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Davidson for the plaintiff stated that he understood that the defendant was that the defendant was not, as described in the writ carrying on business under the style of Kwong Hop Yeung and that he was only a foki in the firm and had never been a partner. On June 18th, 1912, plaintiff supplied goods to the defendant to the value of \$481.41. He dealt at that time with the defendant and so far as he was aware he was the firm. On at least three occasions before the plaintiff had supplied goods to the Kwong Hop 'Yeung' and in all those transactions he dealt with the defendant and accepted defendant as a partner. Payments were made for those goods in cash by the defendant. Perhaps the most significant point in the whole of the plaintiff's case was that on December 14th the Kwong Hop Yeung was closed and a little later the plaintiff, looking about for his debtor, discovered he had gone to 22, Lun Fat Street, and was carrying on business there under the name of Hop Shing Leung. Plaintiff applied to him for payment and obtained two sums in part payment of the account of the Kwong Hop.

Mr. Goldring, for the other side contended that the defendant had never been a partner of the firm. The Chief Justice, after hearing the evidence gave judgment in favour of plaintiff with costs.

POLICEMEN IN FRANCE.

GERMAN WOUNDED SMILE AND WAVE HANDS.

Sergt. A. Pattison of the Hongkong Police, who is with King Edward's Horse in France, has written a letter to Sergt. Boulger dated Nov. 26th in which he says: "Drury has been with us for a couple of days resting his regiment. Wakeford, Wilson, Carpenter, Painting and Alchurch have all been killed, while Spillet, Barnett, and Bloor are at Blighty wounded. Spillet's wound is slight but the other two are pretty bad. Booker is in the 2nd Batt. as machine gun sergeant. Shaftain is at home and has been awarded the D.C.M. Old Drury is wearing the M.M. and three stripes. He had his photo taken along with Clarke, Didsbury, Hutchins and myself. Didsbury was doing troop boat's work when he hurt his hand and has been sent down to the base with a poisoned hand. Speed, I am afraid, will never see France. He is not to ride, his knee being so bad, and he has not passed the Riding School. He came out of Hospital last week, so I am informed by letter. The boys in the K.E.H. are all going strong and in the best of health, etc. The weather has broken now and we get it very cold, especially at night. Its quite different to old Hongkong. Many thanks for the China Mail of the 16th and 13th October, received yesterday. It was quite good to read one of the old papers again.

We are having a lot of German wounded through here just now, and—do you know?—they are treated the same as our own men. They sail past in the cars all smiles and hand waves; indeed they all seem jolly pleased to be captured. I think I told you in my last letter that Hutchins had been transferred to the R.E.'s. Well, he came back a few days ago and now old Reynolds has gone to the R.E.'s. Wishing all the boys good luck and a Happy New Year.

FOOTBALL.

H.K.F.C. v. K.A.L.L. U.S. League. Kick Off 4 p.m., Saturday, 6th inst.

The H.K.F.C. team will be: Goldenberg, Black, McCubbin, Halston, Stewart, Bailton, Robinson, Chassels, Stalker, McTavish and Rodger.

BISHOP GIVES UP PALACE.

TO BE CONVERTED INTO A RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

In response to an urgent request for the provision of more bed accommodation for the wounded soldiers in Gloucestershire, the Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Gibson, has offered his palace as a hospital to the Red Cross Society, which has been accepted. Gloucestershire has already over 2,000 beds occupied by the wounded.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR RECEPTION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

PEKING, Jan. 3.—The President on New Year's Day received the Ministers of the Neutral, Entente and Allied Powers in three separate groups.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

PEKING, Jan. 3.—The Government's administrative policy will be announced in Parliament after the New Year holidays.

LUNG CHAI KWONG.

PEKING, Jan. 3.—Owing to a report that Lung Chai Kwong has wired to Chan Fu, the General in Anbei, asking for the loan of twenty battalions of troops, the Central Government has instructed Tam Ho Ming, the acting General at Canton, and Chu Hing Lan, the Civil Governor, to closely watch the movements of Lung Chai Kwong.

THE LAST VESTIGE OF IMPERIALISM.

CITY GATES TO BE RENAMED.

The name Chengyangmen (popularly known as Chienmen) has come down from the early days of the Tsin dynasty. As the word Chengyang in Chengyang in Chinese signifies Imperialism, a petition has been presented to Parliament for the change of the name of the Gates. According to the petition, in order to prevent the revival of imperialism in this land in the future, every trace of monarchy should be destroyed. He states that the Imperial honours and dignities indulged in by the late President Yuan Shih-kai—such as the assumption of office at the Tai-ho Palace and the inspection of troops at the T'ou-an-men—had aroused the Imperial ambition of Yuan Shih-kai. Hence he suggests the change of the name of the first Gate Chengyangmen to Kung Ho Men, the Republican Gate, and the second Gate of Min Kuo Men, the Democratic Gate, with the third Gate retaining the present name Chung Hui Men. He also suggests that as these Gates were opened only once or twice a year when the Emperor performed his worship to Heaven, they should be thrown open to the public as soon as the new Constitution is promulgated.

The petitioner has also wired the Hunan Provincial Assembly calling the members of the assembly to the necessity that they should be the new city gate and the second Gate. After the collapse of the street in question were renamed. The petitioner, therefore, urges the members of the Provincial Assembly of the city gate and the new street in order to commemorate the heroic deeds of the late General Huang Hsing—Peking Gazette.

ECONOMIC WAR.

VIEWS OF SIR CHARLES ADDIS.

At the Bankers' Institute Sir Charles Addis said:—

Can it be said that a case has been made out for engaging in this much-talked-of economic war? I suggest that the members of the Institute of Bankers would do well to ponder the significant figures cited in the appendix to their President's address. Let them consider that political memories are short-lived, that international trade is carried on by individuals, and that human nature changes but slowly from age to age. I hope, indeed, that we shall emerge from this war stronger, more industrious, more efficient. But to expect any fundamental change in the mind of man or in the motives which ordinarily govern his conduct is to cherish a world of illusion. After the war, as before, men will still be found seeking to satisfy their wants by the least possible expenditure of time and trouble, competing with their neighbours to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market.

Are the general economic arguments in favour of Free Trade weakened by a state of war? After we have defeated Germany in arms, am I to be told that we are unprepared to meet the crown of our commercial supremacy at the feet of a people discredited politically and industrially and financially crippled, and that the only alternative to this catastrophe is to protect ourselves by measures which I admitted would curtail the resources and limit the economies in production upon which our recuperative power after the war depends? Protection is a policy of the pessimist; it is a counsel of timidity and despair. Who fears German competition? Certainly not the competent trader or banker. And to protect the incompetent is to stoke the inefficiency. We deceive ourselves if we pin our faith to Government protection or Government control, or even to novel forms of business organisation, to anything else than our own strong will and intelligence. It is probable that after this war this country will start less handicapped commercially than any of the other belligerents. If we are to retain this advantage and to improve upon it, if we are to be by no other means than by learning better, working harder, and producing more cheaply than they in a world, by making ourselves more efficient.

THE REGISTRATION AND CARE OF GRAVES.

A pamphlet containing the following information has been issued by the Army Council:—

During the present war a branch of the Adjutant-General's Department has been created to care for and preserve the identity of the graves of British officers and men. Units were established for this purpose in France and Belgium shortly after the battle of the Marne, in Egypt and Salonika recently, and an Officer has now been dispatched to Mesopotamia. The Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries is the Officer directly responsible for this work. The duty of the Graves Registration Units is to register the position of graves and to see that they are marked with durable wooden crosses bearing a metal inscription giving the name, number, rank, regiment and date of death.

While these Units have been successful in registering and marking a large number of graves at the front and many in advanced positions, where they might otherwise have been lost, it is not possible, and never will be possible, to obtain a record of all graves. It is to be feared, the enemy have in many instances not marked the graves of British officers and men buried within their lines a number of graves will be irretrievably lost. In some cases, even within our own lines, though graves have been marked the position is too exposed for a correct plan and survey to be made; in others every trace of a burial ground having been obliterated by the enemy's shell fire there is no hope of reconstructing the cemetery so that individual graves may be recognised. Again, during heavy fighting burials are often carried out under circumstances which make it impossible to take, or at any rate to transmit, an accurate record of the positions of graves.

Early in 1915 it became necessary to make definite arrangements with regard to the provision of land in France for the burial of British officers and men. Up till then, and particularly during the retreat and the subsequent advance to the Aisne, burials had often taken place in isolated graves which were, wherever practicable, cared for with reverence and respect by the French peasants and owners of land, and in a few cases, permanent concessions of land were offered. By this time however French civil cemeteries were being more regularly used and it was also possible to arrange for special burial grounds. The Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries approached the French Government, through the French Military Authorities, on the matter. The French Government immediately expressed the desire to provide land for permanent resting places for British officers and men at the cost of the British Government. Since then, in co-operation with the French Army, the Director has established authorised burial grounds immediately behind the British front and near the Field Ambulances, the Casualty Clearing Stations, and the Hospitals under the Officers of the Graves Registration Units, to look after these burial grounds. In the case however of a battle or severe fighting, isolated burials necessarily still take place.

The French Government further offered to maintain these Cemeteries. The British Government has, however, undertaken to provide for their maintenance in perpetuity and has appointed a National Committee to care for the graves of our officers and men after the war. With the King's consent the Prince of Wales has accepted the Presidency of this Committee.

Relatives are requested to facilitate the work of this branch of the Army (a) by addressing a few enquiries as possible to the Directorate and (b) by realising that pressure of work, and not want of sympathy, will often necessitate a brief reply on a printed form. On the other hand the Director will be assisted if relatives send to him any information they possess as to the place of burial. It is shown that it is desirable to make arrangements for dealing with enquiries made in person. Relatives are therefore requested to confine themselves to written communications, which should be addressed to:—

Director of Graves Registration and Enquiries, War Office, Winchester House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

Much unnecessary correspondence will be saved if relatives will carefully note the following facts:—

1. Some time may elapse after burial before the grave has been properly registered and marked, and the position accurately recorded. As soon as this is done a notification will be sent to the next-of-kin. This notification may be taken as final verification or correction of information received from other sources.

2. It is not possible to arrange for the distribution of flowers or wreaths for individual graves, but the cemetery, as a whole, are grassed and planted with flowers and shrubs, where military conditions allow, under the advice of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Their maintenance is under the supervision of Officers of the Graves Registration Units.

3. Photographs of such graves in France and Belgium as are accessible to the photographers employed by the Directorate are furnished to relatives on application. One of each, out of three placed at

the disposal of the Directorate, for this object, as well as for the painting of burial grounds, by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. All applications are carefully noted and photographs are sent as soon as possible, but it will be understood that in many cases weeks or months may pass before photographs can be taken.

4. Circumstances not infrequently arise which make it undesirable in the interests of the military situation to disclose the position of a grave although it has been duly registered and recorded.

5. Many considerations, among which is the desire felt at the front to avoid inequality of treatment, have made it necessary to forbid the erection of any permanent memorials during the progress of hostilities; the sending of crosses to France is also prohibited as all transport is required for material of war.

6. The exhumation of bodies during the war is strictly forbidden by both the French and British Military Authorities.

7. Owing to the great difficulties that exist in Mesopotamia due to local and climatic conditions, the proper registration and marking of graves will necessarily be a lengthy and difficult problem.

(Signed) C. F. N. MACREADY,
Lieutenant-General,
Adjutant-General.

War Office,
August 26th, 1916.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

NEW YORK PAPER'S COMMENT ON BANKERS' PROTESTS.

Under the caption, "The Loan to China," the "New York Times" made the following comment on 23rd November, just after the foreign bankers had protested against the \$5,000,000 loan of the Continental National Bank of Chicago:—

Although Great Britain, France, and Russia are borrowing hundreds of millions here, and are unable to lend, their bankers have sent to China a protest against the small loan of \$5,000,000 which the Chinese Government recently obtained from the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago. Japanese bankers join in making complaint. The claim set up by the bankers, members of the Quintuple Group that made a loan to China before the war, is that the agreement with that group has been violated because the money is to be used for political purposes, and probably (although this is not clearly shown) for the reason that their security is affected. There seems to be no warrant for such objection. The Chinese Government and the loaning bank say that every precaution was taken to avoid violation of any agreement, and that the money is to be used only in commercial and industrial ways. One purpose, made strengthening of the reserves of the Government's two banks, in order that they may receive specie payments. As does not appear that taxes involved in their agreement are touched, for the new lender's security is on the sales of wine and tobacco. And this tax amounts to \$5,000,000 a year, a sum equal to the entire loan. Moreover, the methods and policy of the protesting bankers are those of the dog in the manger, for China has applied in vain to them several times for small loans since the beginning of the war.

The circumstances might suggest that the complainants are moved by a desire to prevent financial association of the United States with China, which would promote extension of our trade there, in the near future, and especially after the declaration of peace. Our Government regards the new loan with favour. In a letter to the leading bank Secretary Lansing said that the Department of State "is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States." He added that the department's policy is "to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens." Japan's desire to exert a dominating influence in China is not concealed. She would like to gain supremacy in China's market for imported goods, and she may foresee that in this the United States will be her greatest competitor after the war. If the Chicago loan contract is in no way made by China, it should have diplomatic support and protection. This also may be said concerning the much greater and more important contract with an American company for the construction of railroads in China, against which protests have been submitted by Japan, Russia, Great Britain, and France.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	3.30 p.m.
Banks	770 buyers
Antons Ins.	375 buyers
Donghai	117 sellers
Indos	124 buyers
China Sugar	128 buyers
Wharves	824 buyers
Docks	127 buyers
H'kong Tramways	171 sellers

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THESE is no use of your "beating around the bush." We might as well cut it first as last. We want the next time you have a court or why you should not do so. There is no reason so far as we are concerned. It is a remarkable cure, has been tried by many, and it is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A YEAR'S BOMBARDMENTS.

700 ENEMY AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

The Allies in 1916 carried out 750 aerial bombardments of which the French were responsible for 250 and the British 150. On the Salonika front there were 174.

The French brought down 450 aeroplanes and 40 balloons and the British 250 aeroplanes and 27 balloons.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, Jan. 3.

A communiqué records a very lively artillery duel north and south of the Somme, and in the regions of Rouvroy and at Verlun around Morchonne and Bezon Vaux.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S MESSAGE TO LABOUR.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Sir Douglas Haig in a letter to Mr. Ben Tillett says: "Tell Labour that the best Christmas present they can make to their comrades in the field is to see that nothing during 1917 will hinder the regular, constant and increasing output of munitions and material. If the munition workers and the troops in the trenches pull together our triumph is certain."

ITALY'S CONQUESTS.

MUNITION-MAKING IN ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 3.

Italy notifies that she has conquered 1,200 square miles of territory and shortened her front by 125 miles.

She has taken prisoner 85,000 Austrians.

469,000 persons are employed on the making of munitions. The total includes 73,000 women.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

ISLAND POPULATIONS REVOLT AGAINST THE KING.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Reuters learns that the populations of the islands of Psara and Imbros have thrown off their allegiance to King Constantine.

SITUATION "ONE OF UTMOST UNCERTAINTY."

ATHENS, Jan. 3.

The situation here is one of the utmost uncertainty. The King is finding much difficulty in replying to the Allies demands owing to the attitude of the populace.

LATEST STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The following steamers have been sunk—*Aconagua* (French); *Goosebridge* (Swedish); *Hollybranch* (British); *Erica* (Norwegian).

THE HOME PRODUCTION OF FOOD.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Mr. Prothero, President of Agriculture, has appointed an Advisory Committee of ten farmers and agricultural experts to assist with a scheme for increasing the home production of food.

Agricultural war committees have been established in the English counties.

A joint conference will shortly be held in London.

A NEW IMPERIAL ORDER FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The *Daily Express* forebodes the institution of a new Imperial Order in the next Honours List.

INDIAN LITIGATION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

In connection with the protraction of Indian litigation the *Times* strongly endorses the suggestion of a correspondent that the Indian High Courts should be given without delay powers similar to those of the English and Dominion Courts to constrain an appellant to prosecute his appeal diligently, also to prescribe a reasonable period in which the record must be transmitted to England.

THE OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

An official message from Mesopotamia says: "Despite heavy rains we further progressed on the right bank of the Tigris, east and north-east of Kut-el-Amara."

JAPANESE STEAMER WRECKED.

FIFTY SAVED OUT OF FOUR HUNDRED.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 4.

Details are to hand of the wreck of the Japanese steamer *Hankoku Maru* at Chefoo on Christmas Day in a blizzard. Owing to terrible seas rescue was impossible for three days. Then Captain Stamps of the Netherlands Company constructing the Harbour Works at the port put off in a Chinese tug and most gallantly saved 50 out of 400.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The difficulties between America and Mexico appear to be smoothing.

Mr. Fletcher is leaving Washington to assume the Ambassadorship at Mexico City.

A MEXICAN CONSUL-GENERAL ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

The Mexican Consul General here has been arrested and charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to ship arms and ammunition to Vera Cruz in violation of President Wilson's embargo proclamation of October, 1915.

RECORD FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, Jan. 3.

Record floods occurred in Northern and Central Queensland on December 27th when 15 inches of rain fell. A hundred persons were drowned at Clermont.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Reuters learns that the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note has been drafted and will probably be presented in a few days.

It is not expected that the Netherlands will associate itself with the United States, while attempts to secure the co-operation of South America have not met with much success. Certainly, the Argentine, Brazil and several smaller States will not take action.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is understood that Mr. Walter Long (Colonial Secretary) will attend the Imperial and Colonial Premiers' Conference.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

An *Asahi* message from Paris, dated 31st ult., says that according to Austrian papers, the probable terms of peace to be submitted by Germany are being studied in Vienna with great interest, and the following are believed to be the principal conditions:—

- (1) Belgium and France to be restored to the status quo ante bellum.
- (2) Germany not to be held responsible for compensation for individual losses suffered by British people (such as the sinking of merchantmen).
- (3) Germany to recover all her lost colonies.
- (4) Lithuania, Courland, Livonia and Poland to be separated from Russia, and two independent kingdoms formed out of them.
- (5) Russia to withdraw from Asiatic Turkey.
- (6) Russia to recognise the suzerainty (sic) of Turkey in the Dardanelles.
- (7) Bulgaria to obtain possession of Dobruja and a portion of Serbian Macedonia.

LORD RHONDDA'S NEW DEAL.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Lord Rhondda, it is stated, has bought the Anglo-Continental Guano Company for £250,000. It was formerly a German concern, the head office being in Hamburg and the London address Dock House, Billiter-street.

The German company had a capital of £500,000, and in 1913 paid a dividend of 8 per cent.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

SOME PREDICTIONS, AS TO POST-BELLUM REORGANISATION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

When the warring nations lay down their arms a new era in the world's history will begin. Old systems, superstitions and institutions will have been laid low; a drastic reorganisation of civilisation is inevitable. The question that men and women are asking themselves to-day is—What will the new world be like? In "What is Coming," the well known novelist, H. G. Wells, who calls himself a "prophet by use and wont," essays a new and striking series of predictions about people and civilisation in the coming era. This book is as interesting as it is thoughtful, and has been acclaimed as one of the notable books of the season. Below are a few quotations from the book:—

A WORLD LEAGUE OF PEACE.

More people and more intelligence is concentrated upon the manufacture of cigarettes or hairpins than upon the establishment of a permanent world peace.

As the old conception of isolation fades and the American mind accustoms itself to the new conception of a need of alliances and understanding to save mankind from the megalomania of megalomaniacs, I believe it will turn first to the idea of keeping the seas with Britain and France, and then to this still wider idea of understanding with the Pledged Allies that will keep the peace of the world.

The primary business of the Allies is not reconciliation with Germany. Their primary concern is to organise a great League of Peace about the world with which the American States and China may either unite or establish a permanent understanding.

Mars will sit like a giant above all human affairs for the next two decades and the speech of Mars is blunt and plain. He will say as all of us get your houses in order. If you squabble among yourselves, waste time, litigate, muddle, snatch profits and shirk obligations, I will certainly come down upon you again.

RECONSTRUCTION FORECASTS.

For old lawyers and old politicians and "private owners" the problem of reconstruction after the war is the spirit in which our affairs were conducted before the war, is about as hopeful as if an elderly jobbing bricklayer, working on strict trade-union rules, set out to stop the biggest avalanche that ever came down a mountain side.

This court and land-holding class cannot go on being rich and living rich during the strain of the coming years. The reconstructing world cannot bear it.

By 1920 we shall be going about a world that will have recovered very largely from the impoverishment of the struggle; we shall have in State-manufactured automobiles upon excellent roads, and we shall live in houses equipped with a national factory-electricity distribution system. At every turn we shall be using and consuming the products of nationalised industry and paying off the National Debt at the same time, and reducing our burden of rentiers.

Our schools more thoroughly than they do now, and they will train cases, be learning Russian instead of Greek or German. More of our boys will be going into the public service, and fewer thinking of private business, and they will be going into the public service, not as clerks, but as engineers, technical chemists, manufacturers, State agriculturists and the like.

The Allies will become State firms as Germany was, indeed, already becoming before the war; setting private profit aside in the common interest, handling agriculture, transport, shipping, coal, the supply of metals, the manufacture of a thousand staple articles, as national concerns.

The end of the war will see, not only transit, but shipping, collieries, and large portions of the machinery of food and drink production and distribution no longer under the administration of private ownership, but under a sort of provisional public administration.

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY.

The family, already light, will grow lighter. This means that marriage, although it may be by no means less emotionally sacred, will become a lighter thing.

"Marriage is likely to count for less as State and for more and more as a personal relationship. It is likely to be an affair of diminishing public and increasing private importance."

America will be the continent with the long purse, prepared to buy rather than sell.

The first logical consequence is that the circumstances of the unmarried mother will resemble more than they have hitherto those of many married mothers; the harsh lines once drawn between them will dissolve.

I do not see any great possibility of a specially rich class capable of maintaining numerous wives being sustained by the impoverished and indebted world of Europe, nor the sources from which a supply of women preferring to become constituents in a polygamous constellation rather than self-supporting free women is to be derived. The temperamental dislike of intelligent women to polygamy is at least as strong as a man's objection to polyandry.

THE NATURAL MAP OF MANKIND.

Very judged and anemic nations will sit about the table on which the new map of Europe will be drawn. Each of the diplomats will come to that business with a certain pre-occupation. Each will be thinking of his country as one thinks of a patient of doubtful patience and temper who is coming to out of the drugged stupor of a crucial, ill-conceived and unnecessary operation.

Each will be thinking of the business with a certain pre-occupation. Each will be thinking of his country as one thinks of a patient of doubtful patience and temper who is coming to out of the drugged stupor of a crucial, ill-conceived and unnecessary operation.

Through all Africa and Western Asia there is a great to-morrow for a renaissance Islam under Arab auspices. I have already hinted at the possibility that the now exclusively British Empire of Labour will be a World Navy controlled by an Admiralty representing a group of Allies, Australasia, Canada, Britain and it may be, France and Russia and the United States.

Whatever appearances of separate Sovereignities are kept up after the war, the practical outcome of the struggle will be quite likely to be this: That there will be only three great World Powers left—the anti-German Allies, the Allied Central Europeans, the Pan Americans.

And it is to be noted that, whatever the constituents of these three Powers may be, none of them is likely to be a monarchy.

My political ideal is the United States of the World, a union of states whose state boundaries are determined by what I have defined as the natural map of mankind.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

"HOLDING OUT" REQUIRES STERN HEROISM.

The Kaiser has recently declared: "We shall hold out."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" in a recent article on "Holding Out," concludes a passionate appeal to the nation as follows:—

"We know that we must limit ourselves, and we shall do it in the consciousness that the sacrifices which we bring, although demanding stern heroism, are something to the nation which are being borne in the trenches, on the high seas, under the seas, or on snow-bound mountains, by men who are giving their lives for us and for our future."

"Therefore, we must not whimper and complain, merely because we must bear privations. The enemy is listening for every utterance and draws hope from every exaggerated complaint that he will be able to defeat us. Let us for this reason observe moderation in criticism, and only criticism where it is necessary, or when criticism helps to remove abuses. Let each individual adopt as his own the motto: 'L'Etat c'est moi.'"

ENEMY MINELAYER TRAPPED.

PRIZE BOUNTY FOR A LIGHT CRUISER SQUADRON.

Prize Bounty was awarded in the Prize Court recently for the sinking of the German minelayer *Meteor* in the North Sea.

Commander E. Yorke Tyrrhit and the officers and crews of the following five light cruisers were awarded £355:—

- H.M.S. *Arctura* (Flagship), Commander E. K. Arbuthnot.
- H.M.S. *Aurora*, Captain W. S. Nicholson.
- H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, Captain F. P. Loder Symonds.
- H.M.S. *Conquest*, Captain J. Fazio.
- H.M.S. *Undaunted*, Captain F. G. St. John.

Commander M. H. Anderson, R.N., said that on August 9, 1915, when the squadron were some 50 miles north-west of Horn Reef, the *Meteor* was seen to founder. From a neutral vessel the *Arctura* rescued the crew of the British vessel, *Ramey*, which had been sunk by the *Meteor*.

Enemy ships had reported the British squadron's approach to the *Meteor*, and the disposition of the cruisers on a line of 50 miles leaving no room for her to escape, she was scuttled and blown up by her own crew, who went on board a Swedish fishing vessel which was near by, no prisoners being taken.

So pleased apparently were the German crew with their exploit that, on their return to their own country, they were photographed in a body, and they numbered 127.

The President awarded 25 per head of the persons aboard the enemy vessel.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that you are in a state of weakness, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MALAYA AND MILITARY SERVICE.

PROMOUCEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The following announcement approved by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States prior to a recent inspection tour of the General Officer Commanding, which His Excellency the General Officer Commanding under the authority of His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner, made public, to the Volunteers both in the Colony and Federated Malay States on Dec. 16, 17, 18 has since been published for the general information of the public: The constitution of the several committees will be announced at an early date.

The Government is aware that there is a widespread feeling that some indication should be given by the Government as to its views in regard to what further help in man power contribution to the Empire the Colony and the F.M.S. can give for active service under the War Office.

In the opinion of the Government every man who is fit and can be spared should leave for active service and the Government would be willing to render assistance towards the payment of passages to any man who is in need of assistance provided he passes the necessary medical examination and satisfies the military authorities that he is otherwise fitted for military service in the field.

There are, however, two points for consideration: first, that there should be sufficient men remaining for defensive purposes in case of local need, and secondly, the maintenance of local industries.

The Government after consulting the military authorities is able to say that for purposes of defence a large number of men can be spared and notice will be given when Government considers that no further men should leave.

As regards the second point, if any doubt or conflict of opinion exists between the employer and the employee, on the question whether an employee can be spared or not for active service, it may be determined by an advisory committee.

The Government therefore proposes to appoint an advisory committee who shall hear such cases as may be brought before it voluntarily and who shall advise both employer and employee as to the course they should adopt.

The advisory committee will be authorised to issue certificates to those men who offer themselves and who are physically fit and otherwise suitable for active service, but who in the opinion of the committee are indispensable for the work on which they are employed in Malaya.

In a leading article on this pronouncement the *Straits Times* says:—

There are men of the right military age in Malaya who are not required for the defence of the Colony. That is the pith of a statement made by Major-General Ridout as the result of very careful consideration, which has been given for some time past to the question "What is our duty?" which young men have been asking. We are under the impression that a considerable effort has been made to ascertain from various firms and industries how they stand with reference to staff, and that the opinion has been formed that a decrease of European service is possible in a considerable number of cases. Therefore, employers are appealed to and we hope that they will take a generously patriotic view if any of their men express a desire to serve their country, and that they will assist all such honourable aspirations as much as possible. A time may come when the call from our Motherland will be more insistent and more urgent. Our own view is that every man between the ages of 17 and 60 should be training for military service if the condition of his health permits. Our local ordinances require all it is within the age of 55 to do so and it is within our knowledge that some who are over that age still qualify regularly as many who are much younger, because they realise that, if the need arises to call for those who are in the prime of their manhood, the very young and the comparatively old may have to fill the resulting blanks in our system of purely local defence. We hold now, as we have always held, very strong views as to the obligation of every man to qualify himself for service. We want the whole male European population to be brought, as nearly as possible, to the standard of military efficiency which would enable them to undertake any class of duties. We are not sure that much good is done by aiming at the picturesque exactitude which is so attractive in an old regiment of the line, but there is the need to teach men how to move in perfect harmony of combination, how to skirmish, how to form camp, how to entrench, how to shoot, and not least how to use the rifle as a fighting instrument with bayonet fixed. If we could get more of warfare training and less of the purely parade ground training there would be, we believe, deeper interest and better results. The training of men who rush out from the desk to the drill ground needs to be made mentally attractive, else the tired brain cannot be induced to co-operate with the physical movements.

Of course, the male European population of Malaya is a long way below par. There is scarcely an efficient soldier in the whole of the Colony. All or nearly all are short-handed. The very high efficiency of Asiatic service enables the

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head of a business to keep it going. But take the banks, or the newspaper offices, or the accountants offices, or the engineering works—in all these there are certain kinds of work which cannot be passed over to Asiatics, because there are none who possess the necessary training. Every man of experience knows the danger of cutting limits, and supervision below certain limits, and we are not asking for blind or indiscriminate reduction of staffs. But greater than all other claims is the duty we owe to our country. The young, able-bodied man who can be spared and is not a man worthy of his race. We recognise that there must be wise discrimination in regard to the reduction of the European population. We have been asked sometimes why, if the call for men is so urgent, to many men of the Regular and Territorial army are kept here on garrison duty. Would it not be better, it is often said, to take the whole burden of local defence on our own shoulders and let the fully trained and mobilised forces go where they would be of more value and where, undoubtedly, most of them would be better pleased to serve? It may be said quite confidently that this matter is receiving full consideration. No doubt a certain amount of training is necessary before a man is much use in the tropics, and if a big call is made we shall have to part with men who have had this training, and who know how to deal with the labour forces, Chinese, Indian, Javanese and Malay, on which the prosperity of the Peninsula depends. In some cases this special qualification justifies the retention of men who otherwise ought most certainly to go, but far be it from us to discourage any man from going who wishes to go. These be no times for any man to "stick to a safe job," and a healthy young single man who is not actually essential to his bread and butter is content to remain merely because his employers are willing to keep him. We hope that when the Advisory Board or committee is formed, it will be one to which applications can be confidently addressed and would like to be heard by the power to inquire into the circumstances of the firm or estate and thereafter determine what part of its European staff could be spared. We would like it also to be entrusted with tasks for assisting men to go home decently, not like

coolies as we sent a good many of our gallant contingents two years ago. The needs of the Empire are complex. We must have soldiers, but we must have Colonists also. We have not only to fight but to earn—the financial difficulty may yet be harder to solve than the filling of the ranks. Every phase of each individual case may require consideration. There are men out there who would make splendid officers, and we would like to let all such men go. There may be other men who are doing better service to their country plodding steadily at the job, they have been trained for than any other capacity. But finally and above all let us bear in mind that the war is much more than an event in Europe. Directly or indirectly it closely touches each one of us, and we repeat that no European physically fit should miss any opportunity of qualifying himself to fight for King or country if his services are required. Slackness even in the matter of attending drills is disloyalty.

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VACCINATION.

Members who have been instructed as Vaccinators will attend for public duty at their Headquarters (Chinese Y.M.C.A.) on Friday the 5th inst. at 7.30 p.m. when a Vaccination Station will be established. Members of other Divisions who desire to give their services may attend as above for instruction.

During the week ending January 13th public vaccination duty will be carried out as below:—

Monday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—L. Corporal Wei Kan; Privates Kwok Kwa Fung, Wang Tung, Chan Siu Chai and Poon See Koi.

Tuesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Sergeant So Siu On; Privates Hung Wan Yung, Poon Yi Wai, and Leung Wing Chai.

Wednesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Sergeant Ho Leison; Privates Chan Wing Pook, Yan Sang, and Ng King Kwai.

Thursday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Privates Lo Kwok Yi, Chung Tin and Au Hon Kwam.

Friday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—L. Corporal So Ching; Privates Ho Hin, Leung Mak Sing and Mak Yui Chai.

Saturday, 7.30-9.30 p.m.—Sergeant So Siu On; Privates Ho Tin Si, Tang Kon Sang, and Chin Ho Sang.

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Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1916. 1343

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THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "TORAI MARU" is despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South America Ports, at an early date.

For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned, T. DAIGO, Agent.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916. 1300

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE SEATTLE-VLADIVOSTOK LINE OF STEAMERS.

MESSRS. FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO. INC., SEATTLE, MANAGERS.

FROM data the undersigned will act as MANAGING AGENTS in the East for Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO. INC., Seattle-Vladivostok Line of Steamers.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Tel. No. 215, sub. ex. 10.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. 1388

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART.

MAATSCHAPPY OF BATAVIA, JAVA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWILCK" having arrived from the above port consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by January 5, 1917 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard, and Douglas on the 8th January 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading be countersigned by JAVIA CHINA JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. 1300

AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM STUART, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALLEN, 11 & 12 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 103 Queen's Road, Victoria, S.W. OLBERT, 30 & 31, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. G. STUART & Co., Ltd., 21, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 4. G. STUART & Co., Ltd., 15 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4. ROBERT WILSON, Ltd., 10, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2. H. B. HOBBS, 10, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2. H. B. HOBBS, 10, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2. H. B. HOBBS, 10, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

SCOTLAND—FRED. L. BROWN, 8 North Bridge, St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS and EUROPE, MATTHEW PARRIS & Co., 118 Rue de la Grande Boute, Paris.

NEW YORK—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—GUTH & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW—BROOK & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TAFMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GUTH & BLACK, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 100, Broad Street, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—GUTH & BLACK, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—E. S. WILSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—HARRIS, KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., 100, Broad Street, Hongkong.

JAPAN—HARRIS, KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., 100, Broad Street, Hongkong.

CANTON—HARRIS, KELLY & WILSON, Ltd., 100, Broad Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. BOKUO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan.

S.S. BOKUO MARU, For Yokohama, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan.

S.S. BOKUO MARU, For Yokohama, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan.

S.S. BOKUO MARU, For Yokohama, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Balikpapan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.
All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Classes I, II, and IV will attend at Headquarters' Club for examination at 5.30 p.m. on the following dates:—
Monday, Jan. 8th.—Class I (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Wednesday, Jan. 10th.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).
Friday, Jan. 12th.—Class IV (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).
PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.
Monday, Jan. 8th.—All Recruits.
Tuesday, Jan. 9th.—Maxim Gunners.
Wednesday, Jan. 10th.—All Recruits.
MOUNTED POLICE.
The Drill ordered for Friday, Jan. 5th, is cancelled.
Joined.—Trooper 795 A. G. Connor and Trooper 796 A. S. Campbell.
NO. 2 COMPANY AND BAND.
Will parade at Queen's Statue, Chater Road, at 3.15 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, January 9th. Uniform, Caps, Rifles. The Band will attend. The O.C. Company will take charge.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

T-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the) CONCRETE.

THURSDAY,
the 11th January, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Comprising:—
Gent's Woolen Singlets and pants,
Shirts, Sweaters, Socks, &c., a few pairs
Ladies' Shoes, Bath Robes and Gowns,
Counterpanes, Blankets, Bath and Face
Towels, Toilet Soap, &c., &c., &c.
And
A quantity of Dress Material.
Terms.—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917. 1393

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE ENTERED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Authorized Capital £4,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
Reserve Funds £3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds—£1,567,580
Sinking Fund Account £28,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,238
Other Receipts 478,940
£3,337,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)
ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.
Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 2s., or larger advertisements from 2s.
The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

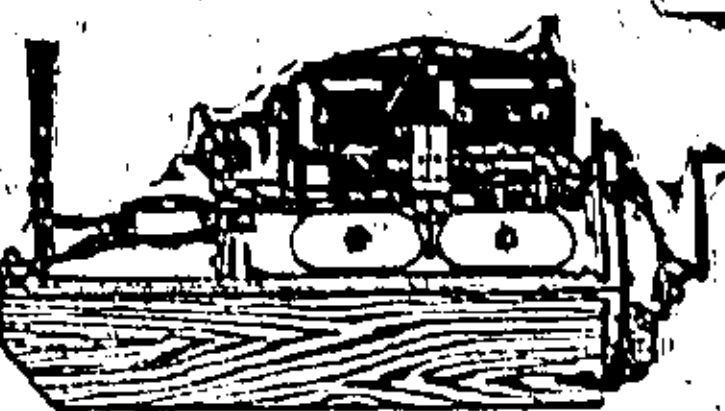
HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous at 11 a.m. On date at 11 a.m. On date at 11 a.m.
Barometer 30.23 30.23 30.34
Temperature 59 49 58
Humidity 69 40 51
Direction of Wind N.E. S.E. S.
Force 2 0 0
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00
Remarks:—
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong, Observatory, Jan. 4, 1917.

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE.

4 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

The CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wynndham Street.

TO LET

TO LET

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH,
SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET

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PERCY SMITH,
SETH & FLEMING,
Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET—FURNISHED

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Buildings,
Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET

Apply to—
J. W. C. B.,
c/o GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916. 1341

TO LET

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, April 23, 1916. 59

TO LET

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

TO LET

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes. Persons requiring special information must apply at the Inquiry Counter in the Public Hall of the G. P. O.

The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Office are now as follows: To Canton, Fatsien, Chan Chuen and 2 cents for postage. Whampoa. To Other Parts of 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 4, 1917.
On London—
Bank Wire 3/4
On demand 3/4 9/16
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On Paris—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On New York—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On Bombay—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On Calcutta—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On Singapore—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On Manila—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On Shanghai—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
On Yokohama—
On demand 3/4 1/2
30 days' sight 3/4 1/2
4 months' sight 3/4 1/2
6 months' sight 3/4 1/2
Gold and Silver (per ounce) 3/4 1/2
Silver (per ounce) 3/4 1/2
Bar Silver in Hongkong 3/4 1/2
Chinese Copper Cash 3/4 1/2
Chinese Copper Cent 3/4 1/2
Rate of Native Interest 3/4 1/2
Chinese Sub. Coin 3/4 1/2
Hongkong Sub. Coin 3/4 1/2

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1897-9-8.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 5th to 11th, 1917.			
Hour	High Water	Low Water	Height
1	1.10	1.10	1.10
2	1.10	1.10	1.10
3	1.10	1.10	1.10
4	1.10	1.10	1.10
5	1.10	1.10	1.10
6	1.10	1.10	1.10
7	1.10	1.10	1.10
8	1.10	1.10	1.10
9	1.10	1.10	1.10
10	1.10	1.10	1.10
11	1.10	1.10	1.10
12	1.10	1.10	1.10
13	1.10	1.10	1.10
14	1.10	1.10	1.10
15	1.10	1.10	1.10
16	1.10	1.10	1.10
17	1.10	1.10	1.10
18	1.10	1.10	1.10
19	1.10	1.10	1.10
20	1.10	1.10	1.10
21	1.10	1.10	1.10
22	1.10	1.10	1.10
23	1.10	1.10	1.10
24	1.10	1.10	1.10

You Can Have Soft White Hands



In a Single Night By Using Cuticura

LEGALISED TARIFF OF

FARES.

FOR CHAIRS, JINRICKSHAS AND SAMPAHS.

CHAIRS.

PLACE	Hour	Hour	Hour	Hour	Hour
1—In Victoria, with two bearers	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.50
2—Beyond Victoria, with four bearers	0.75	1.50	2.50	3.50	
3—In the Hotel, Victoria, with two bearers	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.50
4—In the Hotel, Victoria, with four bearers	0.50	0.75	1.50	2.50	3.50

JINRICKSHAS.

In Victoria and beyond Victoria if engaged in Victoria:—

First Class	Second Class
10 minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

KOWLOON JINRICKSHAS

(With single Driver).

Quarter hour	Half hour	One hour	Every subsequent hour
5 cents	10 "	20 "	20 "

BOWING BOAT OR SAMPAHS.

Class A. Per hour with 3 passengers 40 cents, half hour 20 cents.
Class B. Per hour with 2 passengers 30 cents, half hour 10 cents.
For each extra passenger 5 cents half hour, 10 cents per hour.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications addressed to the Editor; not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith. All communications for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month 10s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. respectively. The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month. Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible, as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 10 cts., per copy. Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 11 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each. Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m. Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as soon as possible. New advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Telegrams Address: "MAIL," Hongkong. Code A.B.C. 5th Edition. Telephone No. 22. Cable Address: "CHINA MAIL," Hongkong.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 11.55—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased considerably over Formosa, and moderately elsewhere; an intense anticyclone is central to the north of the Yangtze Valley.

Strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the greater portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.01 inches, against an average of 0.10 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 5th January:—

- 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. and N.E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy.
- 2.—Formosa Channel: Northerly gale.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1917:—

Date	Ends	Ends	Ends
Jan. 4th	8.53 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	
5th	8.53	6.00	
6th	8.53	6.00	
7th	8.53	6.00	
8th	8.53	6.00	
9th	8.53	6.00	
10th	8.53	6.00	
11th	8.53	6.00	
12th	8.53	6.00	
13th	8.53	6.00	
14th	8.53	6.00	
15th	8.53	6.00	
16th	8.53	6.00	
17th	8.53	6.00	
18th	8.53	6.00	
19th	8.53	6.00	
20th	8.53	6.00	
21st	8.53	6.00	
22nd	8.53	6.00	
23rd	8.53	6.00	
24th	8.53	6.00	
25th	8.53	6.00	
26th	8.53	6.00	
27th	8.53	6.00	
28th	8.53	6.00	
29th	8.53	6.00	
30th	8.53	6.00	
31st	8.53	6.00	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 4, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Barom. at Sea Level	Therm.	Humidity	Direction	Force	Wind
W'ootook	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
Memaro	5.5	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodadi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyogochima	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishiyama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonifacio	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilao	6.5	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	80.55	15	62	W	8
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iokang	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiungking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohangha	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.62	18	—	W	4
Yokohama	—	30.58	24	84	W	7
Shanghai	—	30.57	44	84	W	7
Shanghai	—	30.48	45	83	W	8
Swatow	6.5	30.38	47	83	W	1
Tientsin	6.5	30.43	48	82	W	2
Tientsin	—	32.25	50	—	W	4
Tientsin	—	30.21	62	—	W	4
Kiungking	—	30.15	63	—	W	7
Shanghai	—	30.27	64	—	W	10
Shanghai	—	30.38	63	78	W	4
Shanghai	—	30.29	49	69	W	4
Shanghai	—	30.27	—	69	W	6
Shanghai	—	30.30	46	72	W	4
Shanghai	9.5	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	7.5	20.49	50	100	W	4
Shanghai	—	30.05	66	—	W	7
Shanghai	—	30.55	73	—	W	7
Shanghai	6.5	30.64	55	88	W	1
Shanghai	—	32.67	73	88	W	1
Shanghai	—	32.92	73	92	—	0
Shanghai	—	32.68	72	82	W	4
Shanghai	—	32.65	73	81	—	1
Shanghai	—	32.65	73	81	—	1
Shanghai	—	32.68	73	100	—	2
Shanghai	—	32.80	73	94	W	4